

CANNON BREAKS WITH BABCOCK

Leader of the Insurgents and Speaker of the House Have a Hot Session.

CALLED CANNON TO ACCOUNT

"Uncle Joe" Charged With Instigating Certain Newspaper Stories.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13.—Speaker Cannon and Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, the latter the leader of the insurgent forces in the House, had an interesting meeting to-day in the Speaker's room. Out of Mr. Babcock's visit several interesting stories were circulated, some of a sensational character, which would indicate a serious breach between the two gentlemen. That they differ in their views upon the Philippine tariff bill and the Stedman bill has long been evident, and it was in regard to those differences that the meeting occurred to-day. Mr. Babcock took exception to an article appearing in the newspapers and preferred a request that he be recognized on a matter of personal privilege in the House to deny it. The conversation revealed the fact that Mr. Babcock was under the impression that the article to which he objected had been instigated by the Speaker's friends.

He was assured that such was not the case, and the interview terminated without disclosing more than the radical differences as to the bills, which are now the chief topic of conversation about the House.

REVOLT IN HOUSE LIKE WILDFIRE

(Continued from First Page.)

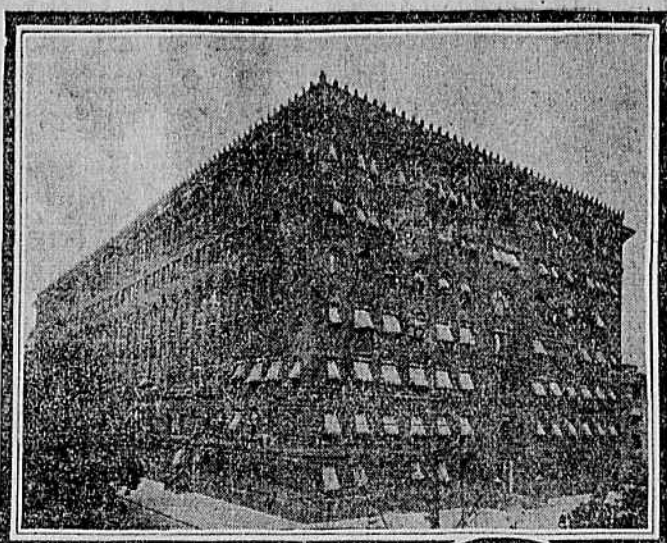
pect, in all probability, and its ultimate defeat is not impossible. Representative Brandegee, of Connecticut, said to-day that while Representative Hill, of Connecticut, had made probably the strongest speech made by any Republican in advocacy of the bill, every one of his colleagues from Connecticut, including the two senators, would vote against it. Brandegee is the home of the "seed-leaf" tobacco in this country, which enters into the manufacture of the best brands of domestic cigars, and with which the Philippine tobacco would compete. Mr. Hill said in the course of his speech that there was more tobacco raised in his district than is raised in the entire Philippine archipelago. But he did not fear competition from that Philippine quarter of the globe.

Would Make Sugar Cheaper. It seems to be well established that the production of sugar in the Philippines would be enormously increased if the bill abolishing the American tariff on raw sugar is enacted.

A man, who represents extensive sugar interests in the Philippines, said to-day that he knew this to be the fact, and that the bill would cause a great reduction in the price of sugar to the consumer in five years. He said that while the antiquated methods in use in the islands now prevented anything like a dangerous production of sugar, the sugar-producing land was largely controlled by Americans, who were simply waiting for the bill to become law, when they would make great improvements in methods and greatly increase the output. He said that a great deal, if not all, the sugar produced in the islands would be refined here also, and stated that two Hawaiian firms, that manufacture sugar-refining machinery, had been given orders to construct four plants in the Philippines, the order conditioned on the passage of the pending bill. It is probable that the production of tobacco in the archipelago will be greatly stimulated by the enactment of the law reducing the tariff on tobacco imported into this country.

Virginians for the Bill. All the members from Virginia will vote for the bill. The Democratic members from sugar-producing Louisiana and several from Texas, in which rice and sugar are produced, and one or two Democrats from Florida, where great tobacco fields abound, have joined the insurgent ranks, and will unite with the insurgent Republicans against the bill. Other Demo-

PUBLIC PRINTER STILLINGS AND THE PRINTING OFFICE



Confirmation has been given by the Senate to one of the most important of President Roosevelt's "young man appointments," and Mr. Charles A. Stillings is officially installed as Public Printer. Mr. Stillings is specially fitted by training, inclination, and abilities for his position. He was born in Boston April 29, 1871, and forms an attractive addition to the ranks of the young men with whom President Roosevelt has surrounded himself in the administration of the government.

He received his education in the Phillips Grammar School and the English High School at Boston. After leaving school he entered his father's printing office, where he received a varied and thorough experience in all branches of the trade, finally working up to the position of general manager and later becoming sales manager of the Griffith-Stillings Press, an organization which took over the business formerly conducted by Mr. Stillings. In 1900 Mr. Stillings went to Washington and became manager of the printers' board of trade of that city, which position he held until May, 1905.

During this period he was also secretary of the Typothetae of Washington. His ability having attracted attention throughout the printing trade of the country, he was offered by the Printers' Board of Trade of New York a position similar to the one held by him in Washington. Recognizing the possibilities of the larger field, he went to New York

in May and continued his connection in that city until appointed Public Printer. In all of Mr. Stillings's transactions has been shown an unusual aptitude for organization, and, possessing a marked degree of personal magnetism, has drawn many men of dignity and position into a close friendship with him. Mr. Stillings is a Mason, having attained the honors of the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and is also a Mystic Shriner. While a resident of Washington he became identified with the Washington Board of Trade and the Business Men's Association, and still retains his membership in both organizations. Mr. Stillings was married in April of last year to Miss Anna Marie Bass at Harper's Ferry—Washington Life.

Mr. Stillings is a native of Boston, and his family has been connected with the printing business in that city for many generations. He is a member of the American Society of Printers, and has been elected to the office of president of that organization. He is also a member of the American Association of Public Printers, and has been elected to the office of president of that organization. He is a man of high character and ability, and his appointment as Public Printer is a great honor.

Why He is a Protectionist.

"I was born of Whig parentage; all my life has been spent in the Republican party. No man can charge me with disloyalty to the principles of that organization which is represented in this majority; but I want to say to you, gentlemen, that I am not a protectionist because I am a Republican, but I am a Republican because I am a protectionist. I want to say, further, to the gentleman from Mississippi that although we have divided judgment here you have many number of divided judgments upon your side of the chamber, and there is more than one man sitting in his seat as a Democratic representative who does not believe any more in the free-trade doctrine that he has enunciated than gentlemen on this side of the chamber. It is only a few months ago that I had occasion to go down to the State of Virginia, to the beautiful city of Richmond, and address a large gathering of farmers from every State in the Union. I came in personal contact with many ex-Con-

federate officers, dyed-in-the-wool Democrats, good fellows, as we know them to be, and three out of four told me they were glad that Theodore Roosevelt was elected, because the election of a Republican President meant the continuation of the protective tariff policy and greater prosperity, not only for the North, but prosperity for the South."

NINE SPEECHES ON TARIFF BILL

Nearly Every Section of the Country Represented By Arguments for or Against.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, January 13.—There were nine speeches in the House to-day on the Philippine tariff bill, consuming nearly six and one-half hours. Three of the speakers opposed the bill and six favored it. Those who argued for the measure were Mr. Gaynes, of Tennessee; Thomas, of North Carolina, who included a plea for the southern farmer and demanded reciprocity to benefit the cotton seed oil industry; Mr. Needham, of California; General of Tennessee; Gardner, of Mississippi, who devoted the major portion of his remarks to the tariff needs of his State, and urged the Republicans of the House to amend the tariff simply as to the schedules on hides and sole leather; and Mr. Scott, of Kansas. The opponents of the measure were Mr. Young, of Michigan; Loud, of Michigan, and Norris, of Nebraska. The need for scaling down some of the

high schedules of the Dingley tariff was emphasized by Mr. Gaines. He suggested that this might well be done through reciprocity treaties, notwithstanding Mr. Dingley had announced "The time has passed for reciprocity."

Mr. Dingley denied he had made such a statement. The Republican reciprocity doctrine, he said, admitted of no reciprocity except on non-competitive articles. "Will the gentleman vote for a bill next Tuesday morning re-enacting the reciprocity clause of the Dingley law?" asked Mr. Gaines.

"Well, it takes some time for me to make up my mind," responded Mr. Dingley. "The work and eloquence of the late President McKinley for the doctrine of reciprocity were recalled by Mr. Gaines, who remarked: 'He is dead and gone, and it looks as though reciprocity is dead and buried, too.'"

Mr. Thomas (North Carolina) favored the bill for three reasons—first, that it is in accord with Democratic tariff policy; second, that it gives justice to the Philippines, and third, that it will not harm any American industry. The necessity for either tariff revision or the arrangement of reciprocal trade agreements was emphasized by Mr. Thomas. He concluded with a plea for new and wider markets for the whole country, and dwelt especially upon the need of the new South for reciprocal tariff measures.

The House adjourned until Monday.

New German Tariff Stands.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The revival of sentiment in favor of the enactment of a maximum and minimum tariff, to meet any discrimination practiced by foreign governments against the products of the United States, resulted in a conference between Senate and House leaders to-day to determine where such legislation should originate. Several members of the House believed the Senate will be more likely to pass such a measure, and the favorable action by that body would have a salutary effect upon opposition in the House.

Baron Stenning, the German ambassador, called upon Secretary Root at the State Department to-day, and after a short conference the Secretary escorted his visitor to the White House to talk with the President.

It may be stated that the administration feels that it has exhausted every effort legitimately within its power to avert the application in March of the new German tariff to American goods, and that if any relief is to be had it must come from Congress.

Is Serving the Legislature.

The department of comparative legislation, established in the new Capitol by State Librarian Kennedy, is beginning to attract notice from the legislators. Inquiries were made yesterday by several members for the state of other States upon certain matters and steps were at once taken to supply the needed information. The department has just issued a booklet giving a list of references on the Tariff System of land registration and will issue similar booklets upon other subjects likely to engage the attention of the present General Assembly.

Mr. Cox's Pair.

It was inadvertently stated yesterday morning that the joint caucus Friday night, Hon. E. P. Cox, of this city, who was paired with Senator Sears on the Twentieth Circuit judgeship, would have voted for Judge Moffit had Mr. Sears been present. Mr. Cox would have voted for Judge Moorman, and Mr. Sears for Judge Moffit.

Two Murderers Hanged.

(By Associated Press.)

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 13.—A special to the State from Kingstree says: Jenkins Burrows and Arthur Williams, two of the three negroes convicted of the brutal murder of Julian Wilson, a prominent citizen of Williamsburg county, were hanged here to-day. Robert Scott, the third negro, convicted of the same crime, has been respited for thirty days.

MISS THURSTON TO BE SCHOOL MATE'S BRIDE

Ex-Senator's Daughter Grace Will Be Married in the Spring.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Grace Poland Thurston, daughter of ex-Senator John M. Thurston, and Willard Barrows, son of B. H. Barrows, Receiver of the Port of Omaha. The wedding will take place in the early spring. The engagement is the culmination of a boy and girl romance. Mr. Barrows and Miss Thurston have been school children together, and their families have been neighbors for many years. Although Miss Thurston has not lived in Omaha since 1871, when she went to Washington as a Senator, she and Mr. Barrows have kept up their school days attachment for each other.

MERIWETHER IS AGAIN IN ARREST

Midshipman, Cleared of Manslaughter, Now Up Against Hazing.

IMITATE AN AUTOMOBILE

Cooper, Who Was the Chauffeur, Went to the Hospital, of Course.

(By Associated Press.)

ANNAPOLIS, MD., January 13.—The sensation of the present series of trials of alleged hazers appeared to-day, when it became known that the next case to be brought before the court would be that of Midshipman Minor Meriwether, of Lafayette, La., of the third class, whose trial connected with a fist-fight with Midshipman James R. Branch, Jr., after which the latter died, attracted much attention.

Meriwether is now serving confinement of a year on the Naval Academy reservation, to which he was sentenced in connection with the Branch matter. All the offenses charged against him are alleged to have occurred during September last. At this time the fourth class had just entered and most of the members of the three upper classes were on leave. Meriwether was among the number who were compelled to remain at Annapolis, because of deficiency in his studies. It is during this period that the hazing is alleged to have taken place. No offense of any kind has been charged against Meriwether since the sad affair with young Branch. The charge against him is of hazing under the act of 1874, and there is no charge of "encouraging or countenancing hazing" under the act of 1903.

There are six specifications, which run the whole gamut of the hazing practices, and each specification alleges the hazing of a different midshipman of the fourth class. It is specified that they were hazing by being compelled to stand on their heads, perform "Number 15," and do the leaning rest.

Did the Auto Stunt. John P. Miller, of Lancaster, Ky., was on trial to-day. Testimony was presented showing that several midshipmen, including Henry G. Cooper, of Oxford, N. C., had been told to go to Miller's room imitating an automobile. One midshipman was the headlight and another the horn, and a third the exhaust. Cooper was the chauffeur. Cooper corroborated this, and said that they had been ordered by Midshipman Roberts to go to Miller's room. He said that they went there, and after going around the room several times Miller had told them to do the "sixteenth," and they did it between 50 or 100 times. Cooper then said that he had gone to the hospital about a week after the hazing because he could not move his right side. On cross-examination Cooper said that he did not believe the hazing had anything to do with his illness.

A number of midshipmen testified for the defense, as to the incident in Miller's room, saying Miller was angry over the automobile incident and had ordered the piebobs to do the "sixteenth."

A strong effort was made by Colonel Leachman to get several officers to give some testimony to bear out the idea that a cadet officer had the right to impose punishments in his own discretion upon the midshipmen in his company. All the officers said they understood the limits of the powers of a cadet officer would be to report or reprimand a midshipman.

Mrs. J. W. Fleming, of No. 1824 Floyd Avenue, has returned from Atlanta, Ga., after a visit of two weeks to her daughter, Mrs. J. J. Palmer.

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STILL CUT OFF FROM THE WORLD

The Cherokee is Still Aground, and Not a Signal During the Afternoon.

VESSEL IS LYING EASY

Her Nose Deep in the Mud and All On Board Well—The Gale Subsiding.

(By Associated Press.)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., January 13.—The sixty persons who comprise the passengers and crew of the big Clyde Line steamer Cherokee, which went ashore early yesterday on Brigantine Shoals, are completely cut off from the outside world to-night. Not since 4 o'clock this afternoon has there been a signal from the steamer. At that hour the captain signalled that all were well and that the vessel was lying easy, with its nose deep in the sand. Earlier in the day there had been a signal received from the steamer asking that lighters be sent out as soon as possible. When this message was received word was dispatched to Delaware Breakwater for the lighters, and they are expected to reach the Cherokee early to-morrow morning.

Early to-day it was thought that the vessel would be floated at high tide. The wrecking tugs had succeeded during the night in moving the steamer about six feet toward deep water. But the elements seemed to be against the tug and steamer, as the wind, which, during the early morning had been blowing about twenty-five miles an hour, increased to forty miles.

As far as could be seen to-day the Cherokee is on an even keel, no list being apparent.

Old captains who are familiar with the coast hereabout say that there is no danger of the Cherokee going to pieces as long as her nose can be kept in the soft sand.

The wind to-night has fallen to about thirty miles an hour, and hope is entertained that before morning the gale will have spent its force.

FERGUSON BROS. STRONGER THAN EVER

The firm of FERGUSON BROS. continue the Piano and Music business in same building as always.

With increased capital we can better meet the demands of the trade.

Knabe, Knabe Angelus, Braumuller, Mehlin, (inner player), highest awarded player in the world, Weser Bros.

We have three expert factory tuners. This branch continues at the standard.

FERGUSON BROS.

11 WEST BROAD.

RICHARD O. FERGUSON, head of firm.

Phone 2910.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

A Call to Every Boy's Mother

Tyler Offers the Most Remarkable in Boys' Coats, Suits, Pants and Bargains

The wonderful success that has attended this sale since its beginning, spurs us on to greater efforts—efforts that will be of real and practical benefit to the mothers of boys, as well as to accomplish our aim and desire—clearance—and that means and includes not only what's mentioned here, but everything in the house, and all prices Cut Deep. The sooner you arrive the better the selection. Take the hint!

Boys' \$5.00 Reeler Top Coats, made of the best Cover Cloth, trimmed in brass buttons and emblem on sleeves; a coat that is cut and built up to top-notch style; think of it, \$2.75.

Boys' \$6.00 Overcoats, in the gray; extra full length, and belted back; a garment that fits and hangs in a graceful and swagger way, and strictly all wool, \$3.48.

\$2.50 and \$2.00 Suits, in neat effects, very stylishly cut in Norfolk Jackets or Eton Blouse, with emblem on sleeves; sizes 3 to 14; now, \$1.75.

Boys' \$3.00 and \$7.50 Top Coats, in the popular Cover Cloth; a garment that's strictly up to the minute in every way; sizes 14 to 18; now, \$3.98.

\$5.00 and \$6.00 Suits, about 50 in all, in the stylish, dressy Worsteds and Cashmere effects; also the Double-breasted Gray and Brown Mixed Patterns; some-

thing that will always look neat; all positively worth \$5.00 and \$6.00; ages 6 to 17; now, \$3.98.

\$1.25 and \$1.00 Pants; something that will stand the boys' romping life; now, 89c.

50c and 75c Knee Pants; all the good and cream of the stock included, to sell at 39c pair.

Boys' All-wool Sweaters, in Navy, Royal, Garnet or Blue, now, 98c.

Boys' 35c and 50c Heavy Fleece Underwear, now, 23c.

50c and 75c Mother's Friend Shirt Waists for boys, now, 39c.

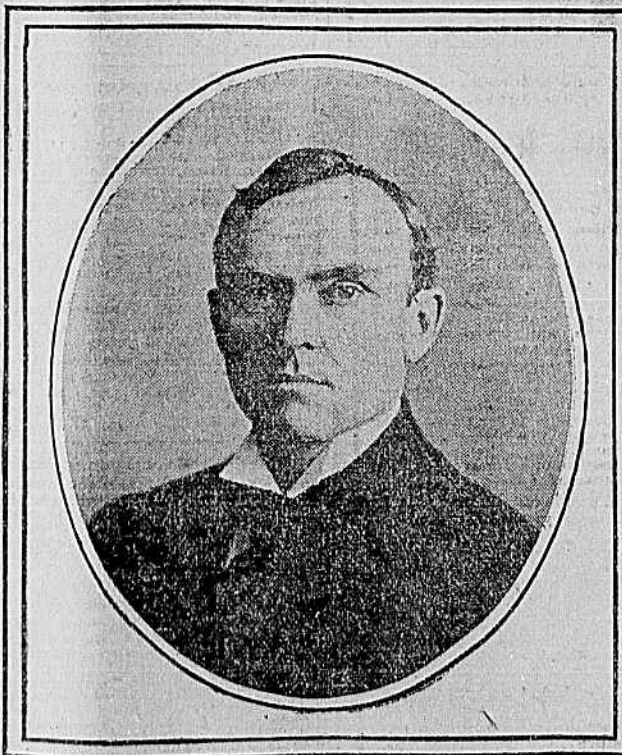
Boys' 15c Built-for-Service Stockings, now 10c pair.

EXTRA SPECIAL—Young Men's \$15 and \$12.50 Black Thibet Suits, sizes 32, 33, 34 and 35, for \$7.48.



Julian W. Tyler, First and Broad Streets

NEW FACE IN CONGRESS.



ZENO J. RIVES.

Congressman from Illinois.—Zeno J. Rives was born in Hancock county, Ind., February 2, 1874. When he was six years old his parents moved to Litchfield, Ill. Here he was educated in the common schools, and in 1898 began the study of law. He graduated in 1901, and was admitted to the bar the same year. Shortly afterward he formed a law partnership with the late P. A. Whitte, which continued until 1903, when Mr. Rives was appointed city clerk. From this position he was elected to the present Congress.